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Foreign Affairs.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

LETTER

From THOMAS PAINE *to the* PEOPLE *of* FRANCE.

"*Paris, Sept.* 25, 1792.

"First year of the Republic.

"FELLOW CITIZENS!

I RECEIVE with affectionate gratitude the honor which the late national assembly has conferred upon me, by adopting me a citizen of France; and the additional honor of being elected by my fellow-citizens a member of the national convention. Happily impressed as I am, by those testimonies of respect shewn towards me as an individual, I feel my felicity increased by seeing the barrier broken down that divided patriotism by spots of earth, and limited citizenship to the soil, like vegetation.

"Had those honors been conferred in an hour of national tranquility, they would have afforded no other means of shewing my affection, than to have accepted and enjoyed them; but they come accompanied with circumstances that give me the honorable opportunity of commencing my citizenship in the stormy hour of difficulties. I come not to enjoy repose. Convinced that the cause of France is the cause of all mankind, and that as liberty cannot be purchased by a wish, I gladly share with you the dangers and honors necessary to success.

"I am well aware, that the moment of any great change, such as that accomplished on the 10th of August, is unavoidably the moment of terror and confusion. The mind highly agitated by hope, suspicion and apprehension, continues without rest till the change be accomplished. But let us now look calmly and confidentially forward, and success is certain. It is no longer the paltry cause of kings, or of this, or of that individual, that calls France and her armies into action. It is the cause of *all*. It is the establishment of a new æra, that shall blot despotism from the earth, and fix, on the lasting principles of peace and citizenship, the great republic of man.

"It has been my fate to have borne a share in the commencement and complete establishment of one revolution, (I mean the revolution of America). The success and events of that revolution are encouraging to us. The prosperity and happiness that have since flowed to that country, have amply rewarded her for all the hardships she endured, and for all the dangers she encountered.

"The principles on which that revolution began, have extended themselves to Europe; and an overruling Providence is regenerating the old world by the principles of the new. The distance of America from all the other parts of the globe, did not admit of her carrying of those principles beyond her own situation. It is to the peculiar honor of France, that she now raises the standard of liberty for all nations; and in fighting her own battles, contends for the rights of all mankind.

"The same spirit of fortitude that insured success to America, will insure it to France; for it is impossible to conquer a nation determined to be free! The military circumstances that now unite themselves to France, are such as the despots of the earth know nothing of, and can form no calculation upon. They know not what it is to fight against a nation. They have only been accustomed to make war upon each other; and they know from system and practice, how to calculate the probable success of despot against despot; and here their knowledge and their experience end.

"But in a contest like the present, a new and boundless variety of circumstances arise, that derange all such customary calculations. When a whole nation acts as an army, the despot knows not the extent of the power against which he contends. New armies rise against him with the necessity of the moment. It is then that the difficulties of an invading enemy multiply, as in the former case they diminished; and he finds them at their heighth when he expected them to end.

"The only war that has any similarity of circumstances with the present, is the late revolution-war in America. On her part, as it now is in France, it was a war of the whole nation. There it was that the enemy, by beginning to conquer, put himself in a condition of being conquered. His first victories prepared him for defeat. He advanced till he could not retreat, and found himself in the midst of a nation of armies.

"Were it now to be proposed to the Austrians and Prussians to escort them into the middle of France, and there leave them to make the most of such a situation, they would see too much into the dangers of it to accept the offer; and the same dangers would attend them, could they arrive there by any other means. Where then is the military policy of their attempting to obtain, by force, that which they would refuse by choice. But to reason with despots, is throwing reason away. The best of arguments is a vigorous preparation.

"Man is ever a stranger to the ways by which Providence regulates the order of things. The interference of foreign despots may serve to introduce into their own enslaved countries the principles they come to oppose. Liberty and equality are blessings too great to be the inheritance of France alone. It is honour to her to be the first champion; and she may now say to her enemies, with a mighty voice, "O! ye Austrians! ye Prussians! ye who now turn your bayonets against us; it is for you; it is for all Europe; it is for all mankind, and not for France alone, that she raises the standard of liberty and equality!"

"The public cause has hitherto suffered from the contradictions contained in the constitution of the former constituent assembly. Those contradictions have served to divide the opinions of individuals at home, and to obscure the great principles of the revolution in other countries. But when those contradictions shall be removed, and the constitution be made conformable to the declaration of rights; when the bagatelles of monarchy, royalty, regency and hereditary succession, shall be exposed, with all their absurdities, a new ray of light will be thrown over the world, and the revolution will derive new strength by being universally understood.

"The scene that now opens itself to France, extends far beyond the boundaries of her own dominions. Every nation is becoming her colleague, and every court is become her enemy. It is now the cause of all nations against the cause of all courts. The terrors that despotism felt, clandestinely begot a confederation of despots; and their attack upon France is produced by their fears at home.

"In entering on this great scene, greater than any nation has yet been called to act in, let us say to the wayward mind, be calm. Let us punish by instructing, rather than by revenge. Let us begin the new æra by a greatness of friendship, and hail the approach of union and success. Your Fellow-Citizen,

"THOMAS PAINE."

(LA CROIX, PRESIDENT.)

Letter from General Montesquiou.

Chambery, October 3.

I AM hitherto informed, by the public prints only, of the decree which pronounces my dismission; I have officially received that which suspends its effect.

I respect, as I ought, the decrees of the people's representatives. They ought to reject the services of those who were suspected, the moment they put sufficient confidence in my accusers, to regard their assertions as proofs.

If truth could have been heard, the national convention should have known that all which was told them was a collection of impositions; they should have known that I had never petioned nor adhered to any petition; that the statement presented by me to the legislative assembly, of the King of Sardinia's forces, is perfectly exact; that it is the executive council which had forbid the attack of Savoy; and that it was my pressing representation, the repeated communication of my plan, and my promise of success, which determined the executive council to give me the liberty to act; it should have known that the fables repeated by several journalists, on the insalubrity of the camps I had chosen, were so many lies; it should have known, in short, that the most honorable confidence of my army, is a reward for all my trouble.

I have the happiness to do a service to my country and to mankind, in introducing the standard of liberty among a good people, who appear to me worthy of this great benefit. No sacrifice has poisoned this happiness. The satellites of despotism have every where fled before an army of citizens.

Savoy is as much French as the eighty three departments, and its attachment to the nation has already reflected honor on the general who first planted the tree of liberty on a foreign Bastille.

My race is run, and I can no longer hope to be useful.

A general who has been once beset by suspicion, on whom the national convention has once imprinted the seal of public mistrust, can no longer act with a necessary spirit of freedom, with that inward and communicated sentiment of intentions, always pure and loyal. Those whose intrigues have once followed me, can never forgive my having conquered Savoy, on the day they denounced me as a traitor. Every one of my operations would be crossed; every trap set by the enemy would be denounced as a treason: secrecy, the soul of success, would always hide some suspected intention.

I therefore demand, Mr. President, and I demand it pressingly, from a love for my country, from attachment and gratitude to an army to whom I am much indebted, that another general be named in my place: Nothing can deface the decree of the 23d of September, and it is necessary that the citizen who commands a French army, should be not only pure, but free from suspicion.

I solicit only one favor, that I may be permitted to return home, there to enjoy my rights of a citizen, and to prove, by the obscurity of my life, that if ever I had an ambition, it was that of serving my country.

The general of the Alpine army,

MONTESQUIOU.

A debate followed on the subject of general Montesquiou's letter, in which it was proposed to rescind the original decree for the dismission of the general, but after an animated discussion, it was adjourned till the commissioners could be heard.

A petition was then presented from the section of the temple, against the proposition of collecting an armed force round the convention, drawn in equal parts from each of the eighty-three departments.

A debate followed, in which it was hinted that the members were afraid of their situation, but this idea was universally scouted: The petition was sent to the committee to report on it in three days.

THE MINISTER AT WAR

Requested the permission of the assembly to purchase salted provisions in Hambourg, Holland, and Ireland, to the amount of three millions of livres; he observed at the same time, that this enormous sum scarce sufficed for the nourishment of the armies ten days.

Decreed.

A secretary read a second letter from the same minister, in which he demanded, if it was necessary to deliver in the accounts already presented to and passed by the national legislative assembly?

The Jacobins express a strong desire to have the ci-devant King and Queen brought to trial. The Convention seem to agree in the opinion of the Club, and one of the Departments of Paris has expressed the utmost anxiety for a speedy judgment.

Letter from the Minister at War.

October 5. 1792.

"First Year of the Republic.

"*Citizen President,*

"Colonel Ucestermann, from the united armies of the centre, has arrived in Paris this morning; he has confirmed all the details sent me by the Generals; and adds, that they continue to harrass the enemy daily. They take carriages, provisions, and have made a number of prisoners, among whom are several emigrants. (Signed) "SERVAN."

HARLEM, October 9.

The French remained at Spires when our last intelligence came away. They had sent away 500 carriages to Landau, laden with the produce of the magazines. The Austrian magazines at Heidelberg have been sent away for fear of another such visit as that of Spires. The Prince Bishop has also left that place, and the Margrave of Baden is hourly expected to do the same. Philipsburgh, which is in the Bishop of Spire's territory, is under the apprehensions of an attack, as well as the Elector's dominions, it being reported that the French had thrown bridges over the Rhine for that purpose.

LONDON, October 12.

The Senate of Venice determined against entering into the European Alliance to subdue *France*. The reason they assign is not the best that might or could be given, yet it is good enough—namely, that their forces would add little strength to the League, and that they are needed at home to prevent the epidemical influence of the French opinions spreading.

At *Valenfoles*, a Citizen sent five sous to the Army, and made himself the sixth soldier of his family—A daughter ashamed to be left at home, put on the male habit, & joined the army.

Marseilles attempted to be plunged in all the infamous and sanguinary disgraces of Paris, has resisted the artifices of the Arch-destroyer of Man, whose very name dishonours the page on which it is found.

Basle preserves not the armed Neutrality of Berne, but one of a less menacing nature. The French read friendship there, and most probably read correctly.

Caillard, the French Envoy to Ratisbonne, has quitted this feudal Metropolis—They furnished him a passport dated September 12, and lasting only eight days. All Frenchmen are expelled thence.

Monsieur, the brother of Louis XVI. has certainly overshot himself to imagine, that his Body-guard will be accepted in the Cartel for exchanging prisoners as so many Austrians or Prussians.—He and they, it may be depended upon, will meet the treatment only of traitors taken in arms fighting against their country.

The *Italians*, are dreadfully afraid, that the triple-coloured French will make them a visit. Rome prays, Naples arms, and calls upon the grand Master to save her, and Portugal to lend her succours. Spain is angry and appeased, menaces and dreads, yet does nothing.

A Messenger arrived at Dover, from Turin, on Monday, by way of Ostend. The report was then that the King of Sardinia had been assassinated.

There is a true and there is a false Philosophy; but as it is the case with truth and falsehood, the latter has a more extensive circulation than the former, always counteracting its salutary influence. It is to the false Philosophy of *France*, that this unhappy people owes its misfortunes; the stream of which, polluting whatever it approximates, may be traced to the authors of the boasted, but most pernicious Philosophic Dictionary.

A wise Member of the National Assembly, a short time before its dissolution, proposed, "that the Rights of a French Citizen should be decreed to Mr. Addison." This Son of Liberty was whispered by a friend, that Addison had been dead these fifty years.

A letter from the Commissioners at Chalons, concludes thus:

"It appears from every information, that the brothers of the ci-devant King, accompanied by Castries, formerly a Marshal of France, were at the head of the column of the Emigrants. They were known by their fury, and they endeavored by the most infamous and mean hypocrisy to introduce religion into their atrocious quarrel.

"We saw General Kellerman at Suippe, and found his army in the best possible order. Discipline prevails among the soldiers; they are full of ardor and courage, and we did not hear a single complaint either from the General or the troops, who have mutual confidence in each other.

"Provisions arrive in great abundance; and while we see the fields strewed with the carcasses of the horses of the enemy, ours are strong and vigorous."

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Dec. 18.

Letters from Newbern mention the Hon. RICHARD D. SPAIGHT, to be chosen GOVERNOR of this State.

His Excellency ALEXANDER MARTIN, Esq. our late Governor, elected SENATOR, in Congress, in place of the Hon. Samuel Johnston; the term of whose appointment expires in March next; that by the last balloting for the place for holding the next assembly Fayetteville had a large majority.

DECLARATION
OF THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

[Read to the French National Convention by M. BRISSOT.]

WHEN their Majeſties, the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, in confiding to me the command of the armies which theſe two allied Sovereigns have cauſed to march into France, made me the organ of their intentions, ſet forth in the two declarations of the 25th and 27th of July 1792, their Majeſties were far from conceiving the poſſibility of thoſe ſcenes of horror, which preceded and brought on the impriſonment of their Majeſties, the King and Queen of France, and the Royal Family.—[This gave riſe to ſome murmurs.]

[M. Briſſot here obſerved, that the only anſwer he ſhould make to this manifeſto, was that General Dumourier had it printed and diſtributed in his army; the good effects of which were found in the increaſed courage and provoked indignation of the ſoldiers. He proceeded in the reading of it.]

Such attrocious acts, of which nations in the leaſt degree civilized have not yet ſhewn an example, were nevertheleſs not the extreme bounds, which the audacity of certain factious men, who had contrived to render the people of Paris the blind inſtruments of their will, had ſet to their guilty ambition.

The ſuppreſſion of all the King's functions, which had been reſerved to him by that very conſtitution, which has been ſo long cried up as the vow of the whole nation, was the laſt crime of the National Aſſembly, which has brought upon France the two dreadful ſcourges of war and anarchy. [Freſh murmurs.]

[M. Briſſot.—I requeſt ſilence, if it be only through pity.]

To perpetuate theſe evils, there remained but one ſtep to be taken, which could be dictated only by that mad ſpirit, the fatal forerunner of the fall of empires, which has ſeized upon thoſe men who diſtinguiſh themſelves by the title of deputies of the nation, choſen to confirm its rights and happineſs, upon the moſt ſubſtantial baſis. The firſt decree which they paſſed in their Aſſembly, was the abolition of royalty in France; and the ſenſeleſs acclamation of a ſmall number of individuals, of whom even ſeveral were ſtrangers, claimed the right of overthrowing the judgment of fourteen generations, who have filled the fourteen centuries of the exiſtence of the French monarchy.

This proceeding at which the enemies of France alone ſhould rejoice, if they ſuppoſed that it could have a laſting effect, is in direct oppoſition to the firm reſolution, which their Majeſties the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia have taken, and from which thoſe two allied Sovereigns will never depart, to reſtore to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty his liberty, ſafety, and royal dignity, or to wreak a juſt and ſignal vengeance on thoſe who ſhall dare any longer to violate or infringe upon them.

For theſe reaſons, the underſigned declares to the French nation in general, and to each particular individual, that their Majeſties, the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, invariably attached to the principle of not medling in the interior government of France, *(a peal of laughter)* perſiſt nevertheleſs to require that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, together with all the royal family, ſhall be immediately ſet at liberty, by thoſe who preſume to keep them impriſoned. Their Majeſties alſo inſiſt, that the royal dignity in France ſhall be, without delay, re-eſtabliſhed in the perſon of Louis XVI. and his ſucceſſors: *(another and louder burſt of laughter)* And further, that this royal dignity ſhall be ſecured from any ſuch affront in future.

If the French nation has not entirely loſt ſight of its true intereſts, and if, free in its reſolutions, it is deſirous of putting a ſtop quickly to all the calamities of a war, which expoſes ſo many provinces to all the evils attendant upon the march of an army, it will not delay an inſtant to declare its opinion in favor of the peremptory demands which I make in the name of their Majeſties the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia; and which, in caſe of a refuſal, will inevitably draw down upon this kingdom, hitherto ſo flouriſhing, new and more terrible diſaſters.

The part which the French nation may take, in conſequence of this declaration, will either extinguiſh or perpetuate the fatal effects of calamitous war, by removing, in the ſuppreſſion of royalty, the means of re eſtabliſhing and keeping up the ancient connexion between France and the powers of Europe; or may open the way, by negociation, to the reſtoration of peace, order and tranquility, which thoſe who call themſelves the depoſitaries of the national will, are the moſt intereſted to render as prompt as it is neceſſary to the kingdom. (Signed)

CHARLES F. DUKE OF BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG.

Head Quarters, at Hans, Sept. 28, 1792.

Theſe papers were referred to the Committee of public ſafety.

COMBINED ARMIES.

Pruſſian Head Quarters at Vouliers, October 1.

We have retraced our ſteps to the place in which we were 15 days ago. We have been 10 days in preſence of the French army without an action, or a cannon ſhot on either ſide. The time has paſſed in negociations. Baron de Breteuil repaired to Verdun. To this Miniſter it was, that the King of Pruſſia and the other Princes chiefly gave credit, after the retreat of M. de Calonne, to whoſe bad calculations are imputed, and, as appears, with reaſon, all the notions haſtily taken up and ill digeſted, on which hopes of prompt and cheap ſucceſs were too readily entertained. But for theſe fallacious aſſurances, the entrance into a country planted with fortreſſes from Liſle to the Rhine, would not have been attempted; or if attempted, would have been ſo with greater means. M. de Breteuil watched events at Verdun, eſpecially while the French army was ſurrounded almoſt on all ſides by the allies.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 26.

A bill providing for a reimburſement of a loan made of the Bank of the United States, was taken into conſideration. Mr. Steele moved that the firſt ſection be ſtruck out; this occaſioned a debate.

Mr. Steele ſaid he made the motion, not that he was oppoſed to the general object of the bill, but on a perſuaſion of the bad policy of borrowing. He remarked, that with reſpect to an individual it had been conſidered that he was generally in the road to ruin, in proportion to the facility with which he could borrow, and the ſame remark would probably apply to public bodies. He had an averſion to the whole ſyſtem of borrowing; he had therefore made the motion in order to try the principle, how far we were to proceed, and in hopes that a more full diſcuſſion of the ſubject would produce an abandoning of ſuch a ſyſtem.

Mr. Madiſon enquired whether any information had been received in conſequence of the reſolution paſſed on Monday, directing the Secretary of the Treaſury to report the ſtate of the foreign loans.

The Speaker ſaid, he ſuppoſed the time had not admitted of any return from the Secretary.

Mr. Madiſon then ſaid, he ſhould be glad to be informed what were the diſadvantages which would accrue from defering the buſineſs a few days. If it ſhould appear that any loſs would occur, or the credit of the government ſuffer, he ſhould moſt heartily agree to proceed in the bill; but as it did not appear that this was the caſe, and much important information was wanting, he hoped that no precipitation would take place.

Mr. Sedgwick replied to Mr. Madiſon; he adverted to an exiſting ſtate of facts, in relation to a ſum of money now laying uſeleſs, but appropriated for a ſpecial purpoſe---he obſerved, that one object of the bill was for the government to avail itſelf of this ſum, by making a a loan at a leſs rate of intereſt than is now paid to the Bank of the United States.—The deſign, ſaid Mr. Sedgwick, is not as the gentleman from North Carolina has ſaid, to encreaſe the debts of the United States, but to diminiſh thoſe debts, and this has been the caſe in reſpect to every loan that has been made ſince the exiſtence of the preſent government.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that he had heard nothing to induce him to ſuppoſe that any neceſſity exiſted for a loan for the purpoſe of the bill---It is ſtated that there is a ſum of money laying uſeleſs: he knew, he ſaid, of no motives of delicacy or propriety which ſhould prevent the application of this money to paying the loan made of the Bank of the United States. If any ſuch reaſons exiſted, he was ignorant of them, and therefore ſhould be glad of further information: he ſuppoſed he was not alone in this reſpect; many of the members, he believed, were equally in the dark with himſelf.

Mr. Baldwin, after adverting to the ſeveral acts authoriſing loans, inferred from their amount their appropriations, and the ſurplus of thoſe loans now on hand, that there was no neceſſity for a new loan to diſcharge the loan made of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Gerry gave an account of the ſeveral loans, the objects to which they are appropriated, and from this ſtatement ſhewed that there was no ſuch ſurplus as the gentleman ſtated, to be applied to the preſent object without interfering with appropriations already made Mr. Gerry obſerved, that the deſign of the bill was, not to increaſe the debts of the United States, it is ſimply to provide for diminiſhing the intereſt now paid on a debt due from the government—That this will be the operation of the propoſed loan was demonſtrable; and on this principle the bill is moſt extremely eligible.

Mr. Williamſon ſaid he had heard but one ſubſtitute hinted at, for the ſection propoſed to be ſtruck out; and he ſhould not vote for ſtriking out, for that. He ſhewed that the ſelling of the ſtock in the Bank, belonging to the United States, would have a moſt inauſpicious effect—It would fall into the hands of foreigners; he could have wiſhed rather that the United States owned the whole of the ſtock. He doubted whether the government could, in juſtice and ſound policy, make ſuch a ſale of ſtock as to affect the value of the property, as ſubſcriptions from individuals aroſe in part from the government being intereſted; it would operate ſomething like an ex poſt facto law. He added ſome remarks, to ſhew that no immediate neceſſity exiſted for a new loan—he thought we could do without one at preſent.

Mr. Madiſon replied to Mr. Williamſon—he remarked that this was the firſt time he had ever heard it intimated, that the property of the United States, in the Bank, was unalienable—with reſpect to the money appropriated, and now laying uſeleſs, he was of opinion that it ought immediately to be applied to the original purpoſe, i.e. to pay our debt to France. He tho't that now was the time to diſcharge our obligations to that country; and ſo far was he from conſidering the preſent poſture of affairs as a reaſon for withholding payment—he could rather wiſh that the ſum due was wafted to them on the wings of the wind. He added, that if he was arguing from miſtaken principles, he wiſhed to be ſet right. But the reaſon for withholding payment from our generous allies he did not think ſufficient: the reaſon ſuggeſted was that the United States, by paying the money at the preſent time, might be liable to pay it again, in caſe of change in the government of France.

Mr. Giles denied the neceſſity and the policy of making a loan of two million of dollars, to provide for the payment of an inſtalment of 200,000 dollars to the Bank of the U. States—He ſhewed by an induction of particulars, that it was at leaſt extremely problematical whether there would be any ſaving by a loan at 5 per cent. when the charges and douceurs were taken into the account. At leaſt, ſaid he, it will require a conſiderable time to elapſe before the profits talked of will begin to accrue. On the whole, conſidering the imperfect ſtate of the information in poſſeſſion of the Houſe, reſpecting the loans already made, their amount and application,—he thought the buſineſs ſhould be poſtponed: he therefore propoſed a reſolution, requiring from the Secretary of the Treaſury, a more particular ſtatement of facts, reſpecting all foreign loans, than was required by the reſolution of Monday.

Mr. Findley obſerved—from the various ſurmiſes which had been made in the Houſe, he feared there was a general want of information, in reſpect to the whole buſineſs; and therefore was in favor of the bill's laying over till the requiſite information was obtained. For his part, he never would vote for the clauſe till this information was received; and if the bill is not poſtponed, he ſhould vote for ſtriking out the ſection.

Mr. Boudinot remarked, that as the United States need the ſum now to be provided for, and were paying an intereſt at 6 per cent. the only queſtion was, whether we ſhall borrow a ſum at 5 per cent. to pay it off, and thereby make a ſaving of 20,000 dollars annually, or continue to pay the 6 per cent. He remarked, that the only objection which had been mentioned, was that which had been offered by the gentleman from Virginia, that little or no ſaving would be made, owing to the douceur, charges, &c.—Mr. Boudinot ſaid, that it muſt be underſtood, that 5 per cent. includes the charges.

Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved, that the gentleman who had brought forward the motion, had ſaid he did it to try the principle, whether we were to go on with the pernicious practice of loans.—Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid he did not think that this would try the principle. None of the loans made by the preſent government have added to the debt of the United States; they were all made to diſcharge other loans, and have been ſo applied to the great benefit of the country—and this is the object of the loan now propoſed to be made.—Mr Fitzſimons ſtated ſundry particulars, to ſhew that a loan at 5 per cent. would in the preſent caſe be an annual ſaving to the United States of 16,000 dollars per annum; even calculating on the douceur, ſtated by the gentleman from Virginia, which is the higheſt that has ever been mentioned.—Mr. Fitzſimons added ſome obſervations reſpecting the neceſſity of making immediate proviſion, as the inſtalment became due next week.

Mr. Madiſon adverted to the different grounds on which the bill had been advocated; and now the ſupport was narrowed down to the ſimple idea of the exigency of making immediate proviſion for the inſtalment. He hoped, therefore, that the bill would not be precipitated, but lay on the table for further conſideration.

Mr. Dayton oppoſed the bill's laying on the table.

Mr. Steele offered ſundry reaſons to induce a poſtponement.

Mr. Venable obſerved, that according to the ſtatement which had been mentioned of the douceur on foreign loans, the United States in the firſt inſtance would encreaſe their debt by borrowing at 5 per cent. to pay off loans on which 6 per cent. was now paid: it would require a number of years to elapſe before they would begin to realize any advantage; ſo that at this moment the debt of the United States were in fact encreaſed by the loans already made—and it would take four years to place the country in exactly the ſame ſtate in which it now is, in relation to the loan of the Bank of the United States, in caſe a foreign loan at 5 per cent. is now made to pay the bank.

Some obſervations were made in oppoſition to Mr. Venable, in which it was aſſerted that the advantage of the propoſed loan would begin immediately to accrue to the United States.

Mr. Steele's motion was at length determined in the negative by ayes and noes, which are as follows:

A Y E S.

Meſſ. Aſhe,	Meſſ. Parker,
Baldwin,	Schoonmaker,
Findley,	I. Smith,
Giles,	Steele,
Greenup,	Sturges,
Grove,	Sumpter,
Lee,	Tredwell,
Madiſon,	Venable.
Moore,	17

N O E S.

Meſſ. Ames,	Meſſ. Key,
Benſon,	Kitchell,
Barnwell,	Kittera,
Boudinot,	Learned,
S. Bourne,	Livermore,
B. Bourn,	Murray,
Dayton,	Milledge,
Fitzſimons,	Niles,
Gerry,	Sedgwick,
Gilman,	Sylveſter,
Goodhue,	W. Smith,
Gordon,	Thatcher,
Griffin,	Tucker,
Hartley,	Wadſworth,
Hillhouſe,	White,
Huger,	Williamſon,
Jacobs,	Wiſlis. 34

Mr. Madiſon then moved to ſtrike out of the firſt ſection, the words *two millions*, and inſert *two hundred thouſand*, before the word 'dollars.'

The Ayes and Noes being demanded on this motion, are as follow:

A Y E S.

Meſſ. Aſhe,	Meſſ. Niles,
Baldwin,	Parker,
Findley,	Schoonmaker,
Giles,	I. Smith,
Greenup,	Steele,
Gregg,	Sturges,
Griffin,	Sumpter,
Grove,	Treadwell,
Key,	Tucker,
Kitchell,	Venable,
Lee,	White,
Madiſon,	Williamſon,
Millege,	Willis. 27
Moore,	

N O E S.

Meſſ. Ames,	Meſſ. Hillhouſe,
Barnwell,	Huger,
Benſon,	Jacobs,
Boudinot,	Kittera,
S. Bourne,	Learned,
B. Bourn,	Leonard,
Dayton,	Livermore,
Fitzſimons,	Murray,
Gerry,	Sedgwick,
Gilman,	W. Smith,
Goodhue,	Sylveſter,
Gordon,	Thatcher,
Hartley,	Wadſworth. 26

The Speaker voting in this caſe in the negative, the motion was loſt.

A motion by Mr. Williamſon, to amend the ſection by adding a clauſe, to reſtrict the premium on the loan, to 5 per cent. per annum, including all charges, was unanimouſly agreed to——and then Houſe the adjourned.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.

Mr. B. Bourn preſented the petition of the corporation of Rhode Iſland College, praying reparation for the damages done to the ſaid College during the war, by the American and French armies, and for rent for the ſame—the College was alternately uſed as a barrack and an hoſpital to the ſaid armies Read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Thatcher preſented the petition of Iſaiah Thomas, Printer, of Worceſter, in Maſſachuſetts, praying that the article of Printing Types imported from Europe, may be exempted from duty; and that bonds given by the petitioner for the duty on a large quantity of Types imported by him, may be cancelled. Read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A bill to amend an act entitled, an act for eſtabling a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States, ſo far as reſpects the coinage of copper; was reported by Mr. Williamſon, read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

The bill to aſcertain the fees demandable on caſes of admiralty proceedings in the courts of the United States, &c. was brought in engroſſed, read the third time, the blanks filled up. On the queſtion, Shall the bill paſs?

Mr. Williamſon ſaid the bill appeared to him to be eſſentially defective; one leg was cut away, and it limped very badly on the other; he wiſhed therefore it ſhould not paſs. He wiſhed that the judiciary ſyſtem ſhould be generally amended; this was the deſire of his conſtituents, who, under the regulations now exiſting were expoſed to innumerable difficulties; and with reſpect to ſeizures, they had almoſt ceaſed, owing to the perplexities thrown in the way, by the regulations of the courts of the U. States.

Mr. W. Smith acknowledged that the bill was not ſo good an one as he could have wiſhed—he remarked that he could not conceive how any thing could limp on one leg. But its mutilated ſtate, ſaid he, may be attributed to the gentleman who now oppoſes its paſſage. Mr. Smith ſaid, the gentleman had not, in his opinion, given any ſufficient reaſon againſt its paſſing. He further remarked, that it originated on a petition from upwards of 60 reſpectable merchants of the city of Charleſton, who complained of the enormous fees they were ſubject to in that ſtate. Their petition has been thought juſt and reaſonable. The bill will afford them relief, without doing injury to any other parts of the union. He hoped, therefore, that the bill might paſs, as a temporary relief, until a general reviſion of the judiciary ſyſtem, ſhall take place. No further obſervations being made, the bill was paſſed.

The report of a ſelect committee on the petition of the inhabitants of Vincennes, praying to be releaſed from the expences of re-ſurveying their lands, was read, which was in favour of the petitioners; the report was accepted, and a committee appointed to report a bill.

Mr. Gerry preſented the memorial of the officers of the Maſſachuſetts line of the late army, in behalf of themſelves and the privates of the ſaid army. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. White called up a motion which he laid on the table, on Friday laſt, which was, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill to explain the act eſtabliſhing the courts of the United States, in reſpect to taking bail in criminal caſes.

This motion being agreed to, Mr. White, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. J. Smith, were appointed as the committee.

Mr. Goodhue, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill relative to claims againſt the United States, not barred by any act of limitation, and which have not already been adjuſted. Read twice, and committed for Thurſday next. Ordered that 100 copies be printed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the year 1793.

Mr. Sedgwick in the Chair.

The committee made ſome amendments; they then roſe, and reported progreſs. On motion the committee of the whole was diſcharged, and the bill recommitted to the ſelect committee which reported it.

Mr. Brove moved the following in ſubſtance:

Reſolved, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to furniſh this Houſe with a liſt of the ſeveral perſons employed in the different offices of the various departments, and the ſalaries of each, for whom proviſion is to be made, according to the eſtimate of appropriation.

This motion, after ſome remarks, was withdrawn by Mr. Grove, as being too extenſive, who moved the following as a ſubſtitute:

That the Secretary of State, the Treaſury, and of War, lay before this Houſe liſts of the ſeveral perſons employed in the offices of their reſpective departments, and the ſalaries allowed to each. Agreed to.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the Houſe, that he has this day approved and ſigned an act concerning the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, communicating a letter from a number of the citizens of Thouloufe, in France, denouncing M. La Fayette, addreſſed to Congreſs.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Select Committee on ſundry petitions of perſons praying to be placed on the penſion liſt.

Mr. White in the Chair.

The report was read by the chairman, and then conſidered in paragraphs. The committee roſe without finiſhing the diſcuſſion, and the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1793.

The petition of Samuel Lindſay was read, praying compenſation for his ſervices as a Lieutenant in the army of the United States during the late war.

Mr. White reported a bill reſpecting taking bail in criminal caſes—which was read and committed for Friday.

The memorial of Nicholas Reib was read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

In committee of the whole on the copper coinage bill.—Mr. White in the Chair.—The object of this bill is to alter the weight of the copper coin, as ſtated in the former act; after ſome diſcuſſion, the blanks ſpecifying the weight of the cent, and half cent were filled; the firſt with 8 pwt. 16 grs.—the other with 4 pwt. 8 grs.

Mr. Boudinot after remarking that the artiſts who had exhibited ſpecimens of the figure of liberty on the ſeveral ſamples of coin which he had ſeen, all differed in their conceptions on this occaſion—for the ſake therefore of uniformity—He moved to add a clauſe to the preſent bill providing that in lieu of the figure of liberty, the head of Columbus ſhould be ſubſtituted. Mr. Boudinot ſupported his motion by ſome pertinent remarks on the character of Columbus, and the obligations the citizens of the United States were under to honor his memory.

Mr. Clark was in favor of the alteration—Mr. Williamſon and Mr. Livermore objected to it—On the queſtion's being put, the motion was negatived.

The committee then roſe and reported the bill—which the houſe ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole, on the report of a ſelect committee reſpecting invalids.

Mr. White in the chair.

The committee finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the report, and agreed to ſundry amendments; which were adopted by the houſe, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill purſuant thereto.

The bill for allowing intereſt on a claim of Udny Hay, was taken into conſideration in committee of the whole, and reported without amendment—ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill to authorize the ſettlement of an account of Lewis Garanger, for military ſervices during the late war, was committed, amended, reported, and ordered to be engroſſed.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the report of a committee on the memorial of John Tucker, was taken up—the ſum reported was ſtruck out, and a committee appointed to report a bill. Adjourned.

Domeſtic Articles.

CARLISLE, Dec. 26.

The Citizens of Carliſle, happy in common, with the people of the United States, in the full enjoyment of liberty, ſecured by the moſt excellent form of government known to the world, are anxious that theſe invaluable bleſſings ſhould be diffuſed. They have anticipated the riſing luſtre of freedom in France, of which they themſelves have experienced its meridian blaze. Although they have deplored many recent tranſactions in France they have always looked forward with hope to that goal of liberty to which Frenchmen muſt at length arrive. In the triumph of the French republic they truſt they will behold the general fall of tyranny. It was ſuch ſentiments that naturally called for a public demonſtration of their joy when the retreat of the Duke of Brunſwick was announced. Agreeable therefore to the wiſhes of a Town Meeting convened by a notice from the Burgeſſes; on Thurſday laſt the bells rung in this town with ſhort intervals from three o'clock until nine in the evening.—At night the Court-Houſe was elegantly illuminated. Two beautiful tranſparencies were diſplayed from the upper windows of the Court-Houſe, with the following inſcriptions in large letters legible at a great diſtance—The one to the eaſt ſignificant of the Event then celebrated, being in that quarter—LET MAN BE FREE.—The other was to the South, intimating that deſpotiſm prevails moſt in that unfortunate hemiſphere——TYRANNY IS ABOUT TO CEASE. Bonfires accompanied the illuminations; and the evening was paſſed by the citizens in convivial meetings expreſſive of their ſatisfaction.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

Yeſterday, in teſtimony of the heart-felt pleaſure the citizens of this metropolis were inſpired with, on hearing the triumphant ſucceſſes which were attending the arms of our generous allies the French, the morning was uſhered in by the ringing of bells.

At 4 o'clock, a Federal ſalute was fired from the battery;—And every countenance ſeemed to ſpeak joy at heart in the glorious event, that LIBERTY ſhould reign victorious over her proud, deſpotic invaders; and at the clear proſpect that ſuch monſters as *Kings*, will ſoon be expelled from the face of the earth.

In the evening, the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, met at their Wigwam to celebrate the day, and a number of toaſts were drank; which we are unable to obtain for this day's paper: The Wigwam was beautifully illuminated; and the monument dedicated to Columbus, was alſo illuminated, which attracted the attention of the citizens and of the *fair*.

Extract of a letter from Paterſon (N. J.) Dec. 19.

"Various paragraphs having appeared in different papers reſpecting the invention of a Machine at this place, for the purpoſe of cleaning the cotton of its ſeed, and as moſt of thoſe accounts are erroneous, and unauthenticated, we are authoriſed to inform the public, that a Ginn for the above purpoſe is now compleated upon a conſtruction entirely new, and to work by water; one of theſe engines occupying a ſpace of not more than 12 feet by 4, will produce very near 300lb. of cleaned cotton per day, and requires only the aſſiſtance of children. The uſual and hitherto great impediment aring from the amazing friction, and conſequently great wear and tear, is ſo nearly removed in this engine, as to be of but very little or no importance. The Machine is divided into ſeparate and diſtinct movements, any given number of which may be inſtantly ſtopped by the attending child, without being the leaſt impediment to the remainder. An application is making to government for a Patent, being the production and joint invention of Mr. WILLIAM PEARCE and Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL, conductors of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Departments belonging to the Manufactory in this place."

BOSTON, December 19.

BOSTON GLASS.

His Excellency Governor Mifflin, of Pennſylvania, has written to the Proprietors of the Glaſs-Manufactory in this town, on the ſubject of a ſupply of their Glaſs, for the Houſe building in Philadelphia for the reſidence of the PRESIDENT of the United States; and it is with pleaſure we can aſſure the public, that the Glaſs made here, is every way *equal*, if not *ſuperior*, to any of European manufacture: Our own citizens, too, are aſſiduous to encourage the enterprize; many houſes are now glazing with this glaſs, and we are told, that the windows of the elegant *Chateau*, building by Mr. Barrell, in Charleſtown, will be of this fabric.

The violent oppoſition to the Vice-Preſident of the United States, may in the end, be productive of much good: It has called forth his friends—and the examination of his principles and opinions have ſerved to ſtrengthen and confirm them. It is from free diſcuſſion alone, that *freedom* can be eſtabliſhed. To him, and his writings, the following amiable lines moſt ſtrikingly apply—

"While *malice*, friend, denies thy page—
Its pure celeſtial fire—
While critics, and while *Bards* in rage,
Admiring, won't admire;
While wayward pens thy worth aſſail,
And envious tongues decry,
Theſe times, tho many a friend bewail,
Theſe times bewail not I.
But when the world's loud praiſe is thine,
And ſpleen no more ſhall blame—
When thy *Defence* and thou ſhalt ſhine,
In one eſtabliſh'd fame;
When none ſhall blame, and ev'ry lay,
Devote a wreath to thee—
That day *(for come it will)* that day,
Shall I lament to ſee."

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.

Monday arrived here the ſhip Experiment, Captain M'Calmont, from Dunkirk, which ſhe left the 27th of October—at which time the republic of France was entirely clear of the Pruſſian and Auſtrian forces; the French armies had penetrated into the territories of their enemies, and it was ſuppoſed would not find much difficulty in reaching Bruſſels.

LISLE, October 16.

The van-guard of Dumourier's army is expected to have arrived yeſterday at Valenciennes. The general is hourly expected there. The three commiſſioners from the National Convention, who ſet out on Saturday laſt to go and eſtabliſh order and tranquility in Cambray, have not yet been heard from.

FRANKFORT, October 10.

The rapid ſenſation of fear has ſeized all the Princes on the banks of the Rhine. The houſe of Baden has taken flight. The Prince of Linauge has arrived at Manheim with all his baggage. The Biſhop of Spires has retired to Odenwald, and thence has taken the road of Helbron, towards Newſtadt. The commiſſary of proviſions at Heidelberg has emptied the magazines in haſte, on the news of the approach of the French. Many French families have taken refuge in the Oldenwald.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SESSION OF SATURDAY OCTOBER 20.

The Secretary read the following

Letter from the Commiſſioners to the Army of the Centre.

At the Camp of Vaudoncourt, Oct. 18, at ten o'clock in the evening, the Firſt year of the French Republic.

Citizens,

THE diviſion of the army commanded by General Kellerman, arrived yeſterday at the Camp of Vaudoncourt: General Valence, who commands the other diviſion, advanced through the foreſt of Maugienne, and puſhed his van-guard as far as Pillon, which he found occupied by the enemy. He was obliged to bring up his cannon againſt this poſt, and then he ſoon got maſter of it.

The Duke of Brunſwick and General Kalkreuth ſent in that day a Trumpeter with an Aid de Camp, to demand a perſonal conference with General Kellerman; they teſtified a deſire to accommodate matters, but General Kellerman adhering ſtrictly to the intentions of the national convention, anſwered that he could enter into no conference whatever, as long as the Pruſſian army ſhould be on the territory of the French republic; that the re-ſurrender of Longwy was a preliminary without which he could enter into no engagements. The Duke of Brunſwick offered to evacuate Longwy and to give the place up on the 26. Kellerman judging that he wanted four days more to arrive with his army before that place on account of the roads being broke ſo much inſiſted on having the place evacuated the 22d of this month.

After this conference, General Valence was charged with the regulation of the articles of capitulation. We ſend incloſed an authenticated copy thereof, and you will judge yourſelf of the advantages of this event. On the 22d at ten o'clock in the morning the enemy will have quitted the territory of the Republic. General Kellerman will march up his whole army in battle array, and our commiſſioners will thank them for their courage and perſeverence. We beg our fellow citizens to partake of the joy which ſuch an event has cauſed us.

See here then this conteſt of deſpotiſm againſt liberty ſoon determined; and happy are we to have been the witneſſes thereof, and to be charged to give you theſe intereſting details.

The commiſſioners of the national convention,
SILLERY,
PRIEUR,
CARRA.

Further accounts by the late arrival at this port from Dunkirk ſtate—That Verdun and Longwy were evacuated purſuant to articles of capitulation by the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies, and immediately taken poſſeſſion of by the French forces—ſeveral other places were alſo abandoned by the invading armies, and others taken by the French after a faint reſiſtance—ſo that the enemy were entirely driven out of France—Not only ſo, but the French armies had penetrated into the German Territories, had taken Spires, Worms, Mayence and other places—Spires and Worms had been laid under contributions; from the latter a million of livres had been exacted—The ſiege of Liſle was raiſed, after having about 200 houſes deſtroyed, and a number of the citizens and the garriſon killed.

In Chamberry, a ſociety had been formed of the friends of equality—this ſociety conſiſted of 1200 perſons—they have addreſſed the national convention—have abjured the Duke of Savoy, and ſwear they will never again acknowledge a king, or ſubmit to any maſter whatever—The people of France are exceedingly elated with their ſucceſſes—and conſider their loſſes by the deva ſtations and ſieges of the enemy as nothing, when contraſted with the favorable turn in their affairs, and the proſpect of a ſpeedy and permanent eſtabliſhment of their Liberties under the auſpices of a Free Republic—The papers we have ſeen are to the 23d Oct. printed at Paris—they contain no accounts of the preſent ſituation of M. la Fayette, nor of the ci-devant King and Queen of France.—In Verdun a conſiderable number of letters and papers were intercepted, throwing great light on the hitherto ſecret manœuvres of the emigrants, and the other enemies of the revolution—M. Petion, in a ſpeech to the Convention, informs them of a proteſt of the ci-devant King againſt all the acts and proceedings of the National Aſſembly, which he had ſigned—alledging that he had not been in a ſtate of freedom to approve or not to approve thoſe acts and proceedings—This proteſt had been ſent to ſeveral of the courts, particularly that of Bruſſells.—General Paoli is going on an expedition againſt Sardinia.

By accounts publiſhed of the votes for Vice Preſident of the United States, it appears, that excluſive of Kentucky—the numbers are for Mr. Adams 77—Mr. Clinton 50—Mr. Burr 1; difference fav. Mr. Adams 26.

It is an old remark, "to preſerve peace be prepared for war"—but modern patriots preach a contrary doctrine; ſo in politics, they ſay the way to preſerve the "rights of man," is to throw down every barrier of law and juſtice that defends them.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Thoſe who are ſincere in inculcating the uſefulneſs of public ſchools, as a means of diffuſing knowledge and preſerving liberty, will not ſtop at that point. They will feel the ſame ardor to promote a *free enquiry* into public meaſures, and a *cheap* and *certain* circulation of *newſpapers*. It will be in vain that the people are, by education, enabled to judge of their rulers, if they watch not over their doings, or be not ſeaſonably and fully informed thereof.

As the government, it ſeems, has gained no leſs than *one million* by granting a charter worth no more than *five million*, would it not be well to take a hint from the plan of the bank, for diſpoſing of the weſtern lands whenever peace and a completion of all *private ſales* in that country will permit ſuch a meaſure to be adopted. The territory (which is as much the property of the public now, as the privilege veſted in the bank was prior to the charter) might be divided into 25,000 lots or ſhares, and a grant be made of 20,000, free of all quit-rents and taxes, to an *incorporated company* of ſuch generous ſubſcribers as will agree that the public may retain the remaining 5,000. The better to enſure ſucceſs to the plan, by evincing the faith of thoſe who adopt it in its profitableneſs, it ſhould be underſtood that all members of the government be free both in law and decency, to take the lead in liberal ſubſcriptions for their private emolument. It will be further expedient, and tend to keep up a proper underſtanding between the company and the government, and to facilitate ſeaſonable aids, benefits and encouragements to the former, if members of the government be not only intereſted as ſubſcribers, but a ſuitable number be always in commiſſion to manage and *direct* the affairs of the company.

Our ſcribblers caution the people to beware of the writers who recommend order and obedience to the law. The writers who cry out *knave* and *rogue*, they ſay, are the people's friends, and are to be confided in. What is the amount of this?—A ſcribbler who finds any paſſion up, and falls in with it, is very clever. Wherever there is a local prejudice, he is very ſincere, and ſhews himſelf a man of truth by courting it and making the moſt of it to obſtruct the law, and to diſcredit and vilify the ſervants of the public. But the man that adviſes others to be calm, to forbear violence againſt the exciſe law, to think more favorably of government and of human nature than our mobbocrats ſay they deſerve, is held up as a ſly ſeducer of the republican virtue of our country. The way to cheat our people, is not to oppoſe prejudice and paſſion. The ambitious man who would deſtroy liberty, muſt run with the multitude, and run them out of breath. Liberty muſt have no reſting place—it muſt have no ſhelter. Thus exhauſted and defenceleſs, it becomes an eaſy prey, and this is what our anarchy-men ſeem to be laboring to accompliſh. We have a free government; yet that will not pleaſe them. The next experiment ſeems to be either to have none at all, or one that is not free.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Experiment,	M'Calmot,		Dunkirk
Aurora,	Stephens,		Malaga & Cadiz
Brig Betſey,	Elliot,		Cape Francois
Betſey,	Clark,		do.
Polly,	Charnock,		do.
Mary,	Alcorn,		Amſterdam
Schr. Friendſhip,	Edwards,		St. Martins

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/
3 per Cents,		12/2
Deferred,		12/10
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	36	per cent. prem.

☞ *Debate on Mr. Steele's Motion, in our next.*

The MEMBERS of the
Aſſurance Company
OF NORTH-AMERICA,

ARE deſired to call at the Inſurance Office, No. 119, South Front-ſtreet, on Thurſday next, between the hours of 9, A. M. and 8, P. M. on particular buſineſs.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 31.

The MEMBERS of the
Inſurance Company
OF NORTH-AMERICA,

ARE deſired to take NOTICE, that the time for which their DIRECTORS were elected, will expire, according to the Conſtitution, on the ſecond Tueſday (being the eighth day) of the preſent month—when another Election for Fifteen DIRECTORS is to be held, at their Office, No. 119, South Front-ſtreet, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

January 1, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,
That well-known Place, called
South-Point,

LYING at the end of Sinipuxent Neck, on the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, within two miles of the Inlet, in Worceſter County, in the ſaid State, being the firſt landing for veſſels that trade in there. From the ſituation of the place, it is convenient for fiſh, clams and oyſters, is open to the ſea, and has every conveniency that could be wiſhed for. The ſoil is excellent for Indian corn, wheat or flax, is natural to clover, and has a good marſh paſture for ſtock.

Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may know the terms by applying to *Aſheton Humphreys*, Eſq. in Philadelphia—Mr. *Benjamin Purnell*, in Indian Town, Worceſter County—or to Capt. *Littleton Robins*, near the place.

Jan. 2. (4f)

LONDON, October 12.

By advices from Cologne, dated the 6th inst. it appears to be the intention of the French General Custine, to push on to Mayence, Darmstadt, and Frankfort, even to penetrate into the Hessian territory. The inhabitants are all collecting their most valuable effects. A yacht has conveyed to Coblentz the Prussian military chest, the archives, church ornaments, &c.

Letters from Manheim positively state that an army of from 25 to 30,000 Russians will be before Landau, by the commencement of the ensuing month, and that the first column, consisting of 6000 men, has already reached Bohemia.—These troops will unquestionably be joined by the body of 25,000 Hungarians, which is expected to reach the borders of the Rhine within the above period.

By the above advices it appears that the Princes of the Empire are to furnish double contingencies, and that the King of Prussia has ordered the levy of fresh troops. In this case General Dumourier has formed a very false opinion of the sentiments of this monarch, whom, with the whole of his army, he has sent back to Prussia.

The disorder in the queen's feet is not occasioned solely by corns, but by a settled humour, which affects the soles of both, and renders them so painful, and afterwards tender as to prevent her majesty standing for any length of time without extreme pain. The faculty have all agreed, that the humours should not be repelled.

The governors of the bank of England have agreed, that in future, all bank notes shall have a line engraven across them to shew where they are to be cut, when sent by post; and directions will be given to their clerks to write the number on each half, and also the date of month and year on the left hand side of the note, as recommended by the post-office.

Prince Potocki has given an entertainment at Warsaw, in which the health of Catherine of Russia was drank, under a discharge of 300 guns. The accompanyment would have been more suitable to the toast, if every gun killed an hundred thousand persons.

At a meeting, called by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, at the Exchange there, on the 10th inst. a proposal was made by his lordship, that some public means should be used to obtain subscriptions for the relief of the French emigrants in Ireland. The motion was negatived almost unanimously, for though the company were willing to promote private subscriptions for the same purpose, they would not, by any public measure, seem to express a censure of the French Revolution.

THE PRUSSIAN RETREAT.

Before the disastrous entry of the allied armies into Champagne, the French were taught to dread the immense and believed invincible Cavalry of Prussia.—What is now become of it? The horse is the tenderest of all animals, and the inclemency of a marshy soil and incessant rains, have killed them by hundreds, Custine has burnt the forage necessary for their support, and the French Hussars bring numbers of them in daily—Vitry is the market for their sale; and there the peasants come to buy—and bespeak the preference of such as the Light Troops may acquire in their excursions.

Thus, what with the neglect of succors, imprudence in their feeding, the determined enterprize of the enemy, and, yet more than all these, the inclemency of the season, this perhaps unequalled assemblage of the finest troops in Europe is forced into the disgrace of retreat, before armies they have too lightly derided, and leaders they seem injudiciously to have despised.

DUBLIN, September 22.

Patriotic Divorces.—The French ladies appear at the bar of the Assembly, offer their husbands to serve on the Frontiers, saying, at the same time, they are of *no use at home*.

When several patriotic French husbands offered to send their wives to the Frontiers the Assembly have always passed to the *Order of the day*.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *PERSONS at a distance from this city who wish to subscribe for this* GAZETTE, *are informed that the condition of advancing six months subscription, or making provision for its being paid here, must be complied with, otherwise the papers cannot be forwarded—The Editor having been severely taxed by the postage of Letters, requests the orders by post for the Gazette, may be sent him free of that charge.*

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such gentlemen as may intend to undertake the instruction of youth in that institution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wish that such gentlemen should signify their inclination to the subscribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the students, on the first establishment, are—The study of Languages, particularly the English—History, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philosophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen conversant in these branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handsome encouragement by the Board. The exercises of the institution will commence as early as possible after the completion of the buildings of the University, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
SAM. M'CORKLES

D25 cp2m

Soon will be published,

THE *SYSTEM* OF

Short-Hand,

Used by Mr. LLOYD, in taking down the Debates of Congress. A system so easy, that any man, of ordinary capacity, may clearly comprehend it in half an hour, and soon practise it, in its fullest extent, without any further instruction, than what will be conveyed in a few pages,—the whole ART being comprised in *eighteen simple characters*, without any of those perplexing, arbitrary marks, with which the learners of other systems are obliged to burden their memory, and embarrass their practice.

Price, to Subscribers, *One Dollar*—to Non-Subscribers, a *Dollar and half*.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Rice, Booksellers, Market-street, and by

JOHN CAREY, No. 26, Pear-Street.

Half a Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be sold, with the improvements, which are, a two-story framed dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office, brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other necessary improvements; the whole of the land enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its contiguity to those three towns must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central situation to each place. The Potowmack at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It may not be improper to observe, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Washington and the Maryland shores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also to sell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant, which will suit well to supply the above in wood and timber. The title may be seen to the above property, which is indisputable, and terms known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. *ep 2m*

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200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white spots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boston, Nov. 28. eptf.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20, 1792.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the seventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the eleventh section of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting at the same place, on Tuesday the eighth day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Between	*December 1st*, 1792.
William Shipley Complainant,	In the high Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey.
John Meng and others Defendants.	*Present*, *His Excellency the* Chancellor.

THE Complainant having filed his bill of Complaint against the Defendants in the month of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, and in the said Bill of Complaint did among other things set forth that the said Complainant being seized in his Demesne as of fee of and in a certain Tract of Land, said to contain nine hundred and thirty acres, situate, lying and being in the township of Hardwick in the county of Sussex in the State of New-Jersey, did on the first of March seventeen hundred and eighty-five, bargain sell and convey the same in fee simple unto John Meng and John Henderson of the city of Philadelphia, William Goodwin and John Town, for the consideration of One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds in Gold or Silver—That on the fifth day of the same month of March the said feoffees above named did execute unto the said William Shipley a Deed of Mortgage in fee simple of the said Tract of Land to secure the payment of the said sixteen hundred pounds, with the lawful interest which might thereon accrue—That in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six the said John Meng and William Goodwin did become Bankrupts within the intent and meaning of the acts of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and such proceedings were had against them that in the same month they were duly declared Bankrupts; and that they the said John Meng and William Goodwin did in some short time afterwards convey and transfer all their estate both real and personal, and particularly all their right and title to the premises above mentioned to John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins all of the city of Philadelphia, subject to the Mortgage so as aforesaid given to the said Complainant.—That the said John Field, Curtis Clay, James C. Fisher, Isaac Wharton, John Kaighn and Arthur Collins soon after bargained, sold and conveyed all their Right and Title of and in the said Tract of Land unto Benjamin Town of the city of Philadelphia, and John Town, subject to the Mortgage aforesaid—That on the eighteenth day of October seventeen hundred and eighty-five, the said John Town and Benjamin Town did execute another Mortgage to the said William Shipley for securing the payment of twelve hundred pounds in certain installments—That in the month of January seventeen hundred and eighty-six, John Town did bargain and sell in fee simple all his Right and Title to the said premises, to the said Benjamin Town, subject to the Mortgages aforesaid—That in the month of February seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, the said Benjamin Town did convey all his Right and Title to the said premises, to John Field and Curtis Clay of the city of Philadelphia, upon certain Trusts unknown to theal Complainant—That said Benjamin Town the soon after became Bankrupt, and in pursuance of the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennsylvania, did convey all his estate real and personal to a certain Robert Ralston—That John Henderson did also in the month of September seventeen hundred and eighty-seven become a Bankrupt, and under the bankrupt laws of the State of Pennsylvania, did assign and convey all his estate real and personal to David Lenox, George Hughes, Matthew Clarkson, Peter Baynton and Richard Bache—And the Complainant doth in and by his said Bill, pray that those having Right to the said Estate may be decreed to pay him what is due on the said Mortgages, or that the equity of Redemption be foreclosed by the Decree of this Court.

And now upon opening this matter this day by Richard Stockton, Esquire, being of the complainants counsel—it appearing to the Court that the said defendants do reside in the State of Pennsylvania, without the jurisdiction of this Court; and it appearing further to this Court that writs of subpœna have been taken out according to the course of this Court, that the said writs of subpœna have been duly served upon the said several Defendants upwards of one year from this day; and that none of the said Defendants have caused his or their appearance to be entered in this Court to the suit of the said Complainant: It is therefore ordered by his Excellency the Chancellor, that the said Defendants do cause their appearance to be entered to the suit of the above Complainant according to the rules of this Court in two months from this day, or that the Plaintiffs bill be taken pro confesso agreeably to the directions of the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided.—The Complainant giving notice and making publication of this rule as in and by the said act of the Legislature is provided.

WILLIAM PATERSON, *Chancellor.*

December 1st, 1792. *ep 3w*

BOWEN's EXHIBITIONS OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

ARE open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) at the House lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, No. 9, North Eighth-street.

FIRST ROOM—Contains upwards of 100 elegant Paintings, and about 30 Wax Figures, in full stature—among which are Likenesses of a number of the principal characters in America; Baron Trenck in chains, an Indian Chief, and several beautiful young Ladies of different States, &c. &c.

SECOND ROOM—Contains eighteen large Wax Figures, which form a SOCIABLE CLUB, or the OYSTER SUPPER; and the SCHOOL for SCANDAL, consisting of twelve female Figures, making their observations on a young Lady, who had eloped with a Footman.

Admittance *One Quarter of a Dollar* each Room.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *This Gazette is published in North Fifth-Street, No.* 34, *between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now resides.*

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels. Enquire as above.

To the Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has entered into partnership with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing business in the English and German languages is now carried on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets.

The German Newspaper will be published by them, as usual, on Tuesdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1792.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, seventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nursing and the management of Children.

"We recommend these letters to the perusal of those to whom they are particularly addressed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

7. Smith's History of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."——N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jest Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.

16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17 The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto--- Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, six dollars.

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19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Christian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries or to sell again.

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